THE CARMELITE

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ON PAPER WINGS

by FREDERICK O'BRIEN

The moratorium in Europe is the wedge that will fell the war debts *sequoia gigantica.* Hoover knows we should remit all debts, recognize Russia, but cannot say so. He's afraid.

A policeman with a gun is more dangerous to the innocent than a bandit. The cop has the right of way, immunity for his crimes, and usually a poor aim. In Los Angeles, cops chasing supposed bootleggers, killed two old men, and injured a woman.

Real estate records, nowadays, are mostly foreclosures. In America, property seldom remains in the same hands, or families more than a generation. It used to be said: "From shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves is three generations." Today, it is: From a Ford to a Lincoln to a Ford in five years.

Remember, that when these big corporations acknowledge losses, instead of profits, they do not mean an actual difference *in the red*, between intake and outgo, but not enough intake over outgo to pay dividends and bond interest on watered, puffed-up shares on false values.

All the Communists in America I have known were men who had nothing, and insisted on dividing it with everyone. I remember thinking it years ago. The head Communist took fifty dollars from me, and never said thanks. At that time I believed I had an unfair division of the spoils of Capitalism. Now I know I didn't have my share.

Every new creed hates evidence of greatness of its predecessor. In Russia, churches, ikons, palaces, jewels, books are sold or destroyed. In Italy, libraries of liberals, oponents of Facism, are wiped out. In the new America, the Spanish priests burned all records, books etc. of the Indians. The list is long since Nebuchadnezzar lost a kingdom. Creeds, nations, even races are the ephemera of time on earth. It is enough to be a human and to live intensely and humanely.

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MICHEL PENHA

Violoncellist and guiding spirit of the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet which comes to Carmel for a concert on Monday, February eighth, under auspices of the Carmel Music Society

Crime Wave!!!

A fledgling "kidnap mystery," with most of the trappings of lurid fiction, descended on Carmel Monday and was promptly shipped to Salinas with thanks.

The kidnappers—"The Secret Six" (nothing if not original); the kidnappee—a reputedly well-to-do widow of a Salinas rancher; the ransom (unpaid) the handsome sum of six thousand six hundred dollars and no cents.

There is a slight aroma of fish about the episode, due possibly to the fact that a Carmel beach cottage figures in the story.

* * *

Burglary continues in Carmel. Last Monday afternoon a daylight sneak thief entered and robbed the home of Mrs. Eva Douglass at Santa Rita and Fifth. Forty dollars belonging to a house guest was taken.

Disarmament

The General Disarmament opens at Geneva next Tuesday. Carmel will participate in world-wide observance of the event by staging a mass meeting with Ella Winter as principal speaker, at Sunset school auditorium on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

A special section of this issue of The Carmelite is devoted to the subject—(pages five to eight).

Planning

The county planning commission is sponsoring a mass meeting in the Monterey high school auditorium tomorrow (Friday) evening at eight o'clock to which all citizens interested in regional planning are invited. Miles Humphreys, Fresno planning authority, will be the pricinpal speaker. The Carmel City Council and its Committee of Seven plan to attend in a body.

Carmel News

KITE FLYING FESTIVAL TO BE ANNUAL AFFAIR

Plans are under way for the second annual kite flying festival to be held in Carmel on Washington's Birthday. The Rev. Willis G. White, who inaugurated the festival last year to the delight of Carmel youngsters, has again undertaken general direction of the affair. He will be assisted by the following committees:

Location: Robert Parrott, L. J. Slevin, Russell Field, Paul Flanders and Cortlandt Arne.

Councillors: Ernest R. Calley, John Catlin, F. O. Robbins, D. W. Reamer and Stuart O'Brien.

Literature: Miss Hortense Berry, Mrs. R. M. Eskil, Mrs. G. Burnette and J. H. Neukirk.

Judges: Ruth Huntington, Hazel Watrous, E. L. Taylor, Mrs. Edgar L. Hamilton, George Seideneck, Lincoln Steffens, Fredrik Rummelle, Frank Sheridan, Lee Gottfried, Johan Hagemeyer, Paul Flanders, R. W. Johnson, Fredrick Howard, John Catlin, James Hopper, B. W. Swift, Norman T. Reynolds, J. W. Wright, Hugh Comstock and Whitney Palache.

Sponsors: O. W. Bardarson, Father Murphy, Mrs. M. S. Harper, Daniel Willard, Paul Whitman, Jo Mora, F. Luis Mora, William P. Silva, Mrs. Vera Peck Millis, Mrs. Marie Gordon, Miss Effie MacFarland, William Watts, William Ritschel, Armin Hansen, Arthur Hill Gilbert, Adolph Hanke, Paul Dougherty, Dr. Wilson Davidson, Rev. Austin B. Chinn, Rev. T. Harold Grimshaw, M. DeNeale Morgan, Frederick Bechdolt and Roger Rustin.

There will be foreign entries this year, Mr. White having received a collection of Chinese kites from a friend in Peiping. These kites will be placed on exhibit in the Farley building premises lately occupied by the Carmel Investment Co.

Fuller details of the festival will appear later.

SUNSET'S ART COLLECTION

M. DeNeale Morgan has donated to Sunset school an oil painting depicting a scene from "Evangeline," based on the motion picture production at Point Lobos several years ago.

This is the third painting the school has acquired by gift, other donors being Elizabeth Strong and William P. Silva.

WOMAN'S CLUB MUSICALE NEXT MONDAY

A delightful musical program, under the direction of Mrs. Katherine MacFarland Howe, will be presented at the February meeting of the Carmel Woman's Club next Monday at two-thirty in the Girl Scout House. Taking part are Mildred Sahlstrom Wright, Mrs. Ruth H. M. Lewis, Nan Laura Chinn, and Mary Ingels.

Members of the Club are requested to present their membership cards at the door. The program:

SONGS:

Connais Tu Le Pays (Mignon) ——— Ambroise Thomas

Obstination (A Resolve) ——— H. de Fontailles

Nan Laura Chinn

Accompanied By Mrs. Lewis

PIANO:

Finlandia ——— Sibelius

Lotus Land ——— Cyril Scott

Fire Dance ——— De Falla

SONGS:

My Lovely Celia ——— Arranged by H. Lane

Dedication (Widnung) — Schumann

Nan Laura Chinn

Accompanied By Mrs. Lewis

VIOLIN:

1 Variations on a Theme ——— Corelli
Arranged by Tartini-Kreisler

2 Adoration ——— Borowski

3 Humoresque Oriental ——— Piastro

4 Valse Capricioso ——— Wieniaski

Mildred Sahlstrom Wright

SONGS:

Where My Caravan Rested ——— Herman Lohr

Indian Dawn (with violin obligato) ——— Zamecnik

Ruth H. M. Lewis

Mildred Sahlstrom Wright began her study of the violin at the age of nine under the tuition of Reutch in Berlin. Later she studied with Sevick in Vienna. She has made two transcontinental concert tours and has appeared with numerous orchestras as soloist. For several years she was on the faculty of the Universit of California extension division. She now resides in Carmel at the Cator studio on Lopez.

Woman's Club February Calendar

Book—third and seventeenth, at ten o'clock.

Current Events—tenth and twenty-fourth, at ten o'clock.

Bridge—eighth and twenty-second.

Garden— February fourth, at the home of Mrs. Grace Rodgers, San Antonio and Tenth; eighteenth, at the home of Mrs. Morris Wilde, Monte Verde and Fourth; at ten o'clock.

COUNTESS TOLSTOY PRESENTS HER PICTURE OF RUSSIA

by MYRTOKLEIA CHILDE

Speaking last Friday evening at the Denny-Watrous Gallery to an audience composed of people from many stratas of life, the Countess Alexandra Tolstoy recorded an impressive, sincere picture of the Russia of yesterday and today, visualizing the future as she sees the situation.

Her lecture was divided into three parts: a resume of the work and philosophy of her father; a picture of Russian life since the revolution up to two years ago when she left Russia; and the third, devoted to questions put to her by members of the audience.

Countess Tolstoy is a sincere idealist, her philosophy might—rather should—be summed up as a Christian anarchist. Her sincerity impressed me, her quiet dignity, her lack of pretense and her hatred of all violence and tyranny. Tall, broad-shouldered with a kindly face, a clear voice, eyes of keen perception and an intelligent sense of humor, she gave to her audience, clearly set forth, her views, her father's views and her hopes and fears.

Asking, "Would my father, if alive today, be a Communist?" his daughter answered, "No."

"Would he be fighting with the Whites"

"No."

"Would he be in prison?"

"Yes."

"He struggled against the old regime, therefore he would struggle against the new. Perhaps he had no influence on the old government—he was a religious anarchist; if he had influence it would have ceased being a government. Tolstoy and Ghandi had a long correspondence and Ghandi was much influenced. In recent memoirs of Tolstoy by his publisher is stated that there were two sides in Russia: Nicholas II and Tolstoy. He did not shake the throne but shook the minds among the intelligentzia and the peasants. Tolstoy often said: 'It is very easy to prove ideas by snatching out detached passages out of my books.' He did not like that to be done."

"It was easy to understand my father," continued Alexandra Tolstoy, "but not easy to practice his teachings. His teachings of Christ. He was against the organized church in which the level of the priesthood was low. The church could not give a moral basis to the people. My father tried to point this out. He was the forerunner of Henry George, teaching the single tax as a panacea long before George. He spoke

——— Continued on page eleven

BY-PRODUCTS

ORRICK JOHNS

NINETEEN NINETEEN

In the literary news it is announced that John Dos Passos will publish a novel this spring called "1919." It ought to be a good one. Dos Passos is a writer of real force and pitiless observation, and he seems to have been everywhere at once in the past two decades. Many people think his "Forty-second Parallel" is the most important novel ever written in America.

And what a subject he has in this new one! Readers will remember the apocalyptic year of 1919. The air was full of the most extravagant possibilities. Groups of young, and old too, were scheming and dreaming new things, change was the order of the day and the most fantastic kind of change did not seem out of reach. People you knew to be sensible and solid talked in paradoxes. Nietzche's doctrine of transvaluation of values had apparently bust out of the books and taken possession of daily affairs. The background of all this was death, not only the terrible toll of the war just over, but the deaths all around us from the war plague, influenza.

And anything did seem possible when an actor's strike had closed every theatre in New York, a police strike was effectively on in Boston; Ireland was finally free, women had shaken off the shackles of centuries, and an Italian poet, D'Annunzio, was holding all Europe at bay in the Adriatic.

Two things happened in my own home town of St. Louis. A certain editor, Harry Turner, of a paper called "Much Ado" (it was always getting into trouble with the Federal courts) conceived the idea of a League of Ideas. A League of Nations, well why not a League of Ideas? He prepared a huge list of the great minds of the world. He printed a special number of his paper addressed to the world intellectuals. He invited them all to come to St. Louis and talk. The United States was the center of the world, St. Louis was the center of the United States. Besides, the Anheuser-Busch breweries were in St. Louis, and beer would release the flow of ideas. Turner sent off thousands of copies of his paper to his list of intellectuals. And no sooner had he got his propaganda started, than the St. Louis newspaper writers began to organize into a union. The employees of one paper there formed a strong organization, affiliated with the typographers, and drew up formidable resolutions. I went off to New York, as "ambassador" for the League of Ideas and walking delegate for the newswriters' union. I had headquarters in the Waldorf. I got an endorsement from De Valera, who was at that time very active in New York. The council of the Actor's Equity, Frank Gilmore and Grant Stewart, opened their arms to us. The union of American Actors extended cordial greetings to the union of American Repoters, etc., etc. Ethel Barrymore was then the Athena, or the Venus Victrix, at the head of the actors. She gave us her gracious blessing. The striking policemen endorsed us. Frank P. Walsh said to the writer that the greatest thing that could happen to America would be a strongly independent writers' union. Well, why not? Have you noticed the bitter tone of the recent movies dealing with newspaper life? Perhaps that bitterness is the fruit of our failure.

But I found New York was a poor place in which to organize newspaper writers. The South and Middle-West had been more sanguine. New York writers were cynical, they were also tenacious of their hard-won and constantly disputed jobs. H. L. Mencken, while sympathetic, offered this candid objection: "If I'm editor and don't like a man, you wouldn't let me fire him. But you've got to fire a man if you don't like him. That's the one good reason."

I will never forget the look of New York that summer after the war. It was down at the heel and dilapidated as never before. Holes in the streets, dirt everywhere, taxicabs rattling like pots of old iron. Expressmen dumped your trunk in the street and let you carry it up yourself. No hope of getting a plumber, a carpenter. Janitors defiant and always absent. If you wanted a telephone you had to wait a year, unless you used pull. But if the material world was dismal, the minds of youth were on fire to improve the state of the race. My little share in the excitement was only one small rivulet. I knew that scores of the men I met every day were just as deeply absorbed in some other great scheme. The times must have been a good deal like those described by Balzac and Hugo just after the downfall of Napoleon, and before the dull Victorian reaction set in. It would take Stendahl to describe those few months. But as in Balzac, of course, the great majority of people were starting out to be capitalists as quickly as possible.

The reaction came. The police strike was crushed, the actors settled their differences, victoriously, with the managers. The news-writers' unions dissolved one by one; jobs were plentiful and salaries good. Harding and normalcy fell down upon us like the shades of night, and by 1921 a good-sized depression was on the make. Enthusiasm was once more expensive and dangerous, like hooch. The aloof and sardonic "Freeman" expressed what remained of the great Reform Spirit.

A recent announcement brings this tale up to date. Harry Turner, editor of "Much Ado," and author of the League of Ideas, drowned himself in the Mississippi on a fine January day. The Federal drag-net had got him at last, and not for his writings either. He had reprinted a story from a California paper about Aimee McPherson, and just ended a term of six months in Federal Prison. He always loved the Mississippi and lived on it for a year once in a motorboat, loafing between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was a difficult friend, but a gallant and witty man. And who can doubt that if his greatest idea were carried out, if some day all the enlightened minds of the world were to meet peacefully in one place and speak out their real thoughts the state of mankind would immensely benefit by it?

One of these days that astonishing event will take place. I hope there will be one voice there to give Harry the credit for thinking of it and working for it first.

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****The views expressed in signed contributions should be taken as those of the individual writers, not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.*

FREDERICK O'BRIEN

from page one

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, a serious, scientific endowment, is hunting for Atlantis, first historicized by Plato. There's a hole in the bottom of the sea.

As a reporter in New York, my editor sent me one day to report, briefly a speech by a publicist. It was at the Cooper Union Hall, I think. The man was in his fifties, simple in manner, and to a live journalist, with his mind fixed on the trial of Marria Barbierri, the Italian girl, who had killed the bootblack, not impressive. He said, among much else: "This association of poverty with progress is the enigma of our times. It is the central fact from which spring industrial, social, and political difficulties that perplex the world, and with which statesmanship and philanthropy and education grapple in vain. From it come the clouds that overhang the future of the most progressive and self-reliant nations. It is the riddle which the Sphinx of Fate puts to our civilization, and which not to answer is to be destroyed."

When I returned to the old Herald office, the city editor asked: "What did Henry George say?" I quoted the above. "Give him a stick, and cut out that rot!" was the order. A stick is an inch or two of type. Nowadays, Henry Geoge looms bigly against the poverty cloud all over the world. He said this forty years ago. But ain't it the truth.

Chevalier is dead as a great talkier. Hollywood killed him with blindness.

A word finally, about Mr. Hoover's position on the question of federal relief appropriations, or doles. To urge state, county, and city relief organizations and funds is good horse sense. To emphasize *primary* local responsibility and local solidarity under such conditions as now exist is not, however, absolutely to bar federal aid should local efforts prove inadequate. Just what sacrosanct principle enjoins state, county, and municipal doles while forbidding federal doles? And why is character sapped and undermined by federal doles but not by local doles, or by private charity? Bread lines and soup kitchens, according to Mr. Hoover, nourish and sustain self-respect and dignity provided private and local philanthropy alone finance these authentic American institutions. Such reasoning cannot be taken seriously. There is nothing "un-American" in federal aid and relief extended under exceptional and critical situations.

Socialistic laws in America will within ten years shoot full of holes our present, individualistic, devil-take-the-unemployed policies. Wall street will shrink to its size of fifty years ago.

Spengler, the German pessimist, and great historian, says we have reached the end of the age of technique. "Man estranged himself from nature by inventing machines. Nature is making him the slave of his machines. All that is left to us is to hold on, struggle on, and not resign in view of the sad future." He means that we are sliding slowly into the darkness of poverty, ignorance and chaos. I think he is dismayed by brooding on Germany's plight.

In Freetown, Africa, I heard a voice that sang the Litany at the Cathedral—sang with soft intonation and negro brogue, with slurring of all harshness and music of cadence. Thus would the angel Michael sing beside the armposts of the Throne. There was a white bishop representing doubtless God, sitting in cold state amid black faces. There were a few whites in the very front pew, official folk from Governor's House. All else was black and with perfect voices. A black priest preached. He said only God could forgive sin; that we were all sinners; that God could not see sin for Christ's blood veiled it from him. That, said he, was our Hope! I sighed. But here was a voice that sang the litany and it was as the voice of Michael beneath the flaming wings of Cherubim.

The old family physician who consulted the chamber auspices is as dead as sobriety. Now, forty dollars' worth of laboratorial tests has succeeded the costless inspection of yore. Am I a scavenger, a plutonian explorer? asks the new-style doc. Not on your big bill!

In radio as in moom pitchers, real comedy is rarest.

In Russia is not a lawyer; at least, no fees. And, without fees, a lawyer is a humanitarian.

And now science says all this pother concerning violet ray lamps is only browning despite the dickens we raise about it. It improves no health but makes a nice tan. Fumigation of sickrooms is bunk, except for the effect on the patient's mind. A bad smell has always been a potent magic.

Dry cops must not drink to get in tune for raids, says Director Poppycock. Take the evidence to dry headquarters, he says. There you can sell it.

In New York City, a common dry cop is good for a thousand a week; a top sergeant, five thousand a week. Director Poppycock says the law works.

In China, thirty million Chinese, because of recent floods, are homeless and starving. Some of the four horsemen are abroad even in America.

Europe having sowed the seeds of wars, by stupid aristocracy and brutal industrialism, is about to reap a bloody crop of disorder and death. Nothing can avert this dreadful result of inhumanity.

The drys are closing many more speakeasies than for years. The bribe money is not so plentiful. The bootleggers are seeking home trade more than ever. Home manufacturers of gin, from raw alcohol, as also home wine-and beer making increase. The dry restaurants like hotels, fail oftener. People drink at home instead of in the fashionable places. Mother and father and the children! Home, Wet Home!

Great Britain's suspending the gold standard is the last blow to English financial pride. It is the acknowledgment of utter commercial defeat. France deflated years ago, rid herself of her interior debts, lowered her outside debts four-fifths, and began to build on a new basis to her present comparative security. The British pound will now sink in dollar value. If more mutiny comes or fascism, it will slump fast. England return to early Victorian times at home; pre-John-Company days abroad.

McAdoo, hot dry, lawyer, financier, Los Angeles Democratic Presidential candidate, condemns the present capitalistic system as cruel, wasteful, inefficient. He says our big business men are smaller than they thought. Certainly their incomes are; their reputations are.

«FOR WORLD PEACE»

Sponsored by the Carmel Branch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others interested locally, this section of The Carmelite is devoted to the issues of the General Disarmament Conference, opening at Geneva next Tuesday. The present compilation of information and opinions is part of world-wide movement to awaken interest in the Conference. Editorship of these pages has been delegated to Eunice T. Gray, Carmel secretary of the W. I. L.

The Conference in Outline

Opens on the second of February. More than fifty nations will be represented.

Called by the League of Nations, but governments not members of the League, including the United States and Russia, will take part.

How it started—

When the League of Nations was organized it was provided in the Covenant that the Council should draw up plans for the reduction of armaments to be considered and acted upon by the governments of the world. The League was to make this effort because the members of the League recognized "that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments."

Preparations for Conference—

A preparatory commission on which the United States was represented has been working for five years trying to outline a plan which could be followed by a general conference. Such a plan was finally agreed upon in 1930. It is known as the draft convention and will be used as a basis for discussion by the general Conference next February.

According to this plan the governments are to limit and "so far as possible" to reduce their land, naval and air armaments, to prohibit the use of poison gas and germs in warfare, and to create a permanent disarmament commission to keep in touch with the armament situation and publish reports. General methods of reduction are suggested, but the extent of reductions and other vital decisions are left for the Conference.

Issues before Conference—

Shall armaments be reduced directly by limiting number and size, or by "budgetary limitation," limiting the amount each nation spends according to what it has spent on an average during the last four years? For practical results it is recognized that both methods are needed. The United States has so far not favored budgetary limitation. Success may depend on its changing its position on this point.

—Shall civilian airplanes be included in discussions on air warfare?

—Prohibition of poison gas.

—Provision for a permanent disarmament commission to guard against suspicions of bad faith and to study and plan further reductions should be supported on practical grounds.

Millions for arms—nothing for relief—

Governments are spending more than five billion dollars on armaments.

The United States is spending over seven hundred forty million dollars a year.

The first nine months of the fiscal year 1931 the government spent for all purposes over three billion dollars, of which over two billion dollars was spent for present military purposes and to pay the bills of past wars.

This money is money paid by the people in taxes. Yet, during the depression of 1930 and 31 funds have not been available for the adequate relief of poverty and hunger.

SUCCESS IS POSSIBLE

At the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armaments in 1921 agreements were reached for the relative limitation of battleships. At London in 1930 the British Empire, Japan and the United Statees worked out a plan for the limitation of all classes of ships.

Since the World War, the World Court empowered to settle all legal differences has been created; the League of Nations offers machinery for the settlement of disputes among its members; the United States has negotiated conciliation treaties with thirty-six and arbitration treaties with twenty-six countries.

It is as much the business of the government to mobilize and educate public opinion on this effort to change the world from a war basis to a peace basis as it is the business of the government to educate the people in support of military policies, for the welfare of the country is vitally involved.

—From a pamphlet issued by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Disarmament Mass Meeting

Special preparation for the observance of the World Disarmament Conference in this community will be marked by a mass meeting to be held on February second in the auditorium of the Sunset School at which Ella Winter, just returned from Europe, will speak. There will be patriotic songs and a display of the flags of all nations and the meeting will give an opportunity for a free discussion and consideration of the coming conference.

There will be, of course, no admission charge. The meeting starts promptly at eight o'clock.

Pamphlets, articles, books and posters dealing with the work of the conference are on display at the public library. Carmel churches and Sunset school will present during the coming week certain aspects of the Geneva meeting.

«LEST WE FORGET»

GENERAL PACT FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR

(The Kellogg Pact, Signed in Paris, August 1928)

ARTICLE I—

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II—

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

A Cross-Section of Carmel Opinion on Disarmament

The following symposium contains expressions of the sentiments and convictions of a small part of the citizens of Carmel who have pledged their serious consideration and efforts to the success of disarmament.

ROBERTA BALFOUR—

—Unless disarmament is universal and simultaneous, unless it includes the airways with all the methods of complete human destruction, the scrapping of iron at Round Tables is a poor smoke-screen in the eyes of a gas-poisoned civilization.

When bankers become outlaws for financing wars, instead of profiteers; when the terror that flieth by night, annihilates every living thing on the planet, every germ in the earth then simultaneous disarmament will find a unanimous vote at the Round Table of nations.

O. W. BARDARSON—
(Principal of Sunset School)

—I believe that 'The Right of the Fist' must give way to a tribunal which will afford sane deliberation and unbiased judgment on matters of international concern.

If we have faith in humanity we must determine on a concerted move to abolish war. The limitations of armaments is a forward step in promoting the future security and well-being of mankind.

HORTENSE BERRY—
(Harrison Memorial Library)

—Since armaments represent greed and aggression on the one hand, and fear and suspicion on the other, it would seem fitting that after two thousand years of Christian teaching the nations of the world should earnestly consider the question of disarmament and work for its attainment.

THE REV. AUSTIN B. CHINN—
(All Saints Church)

In a statement just released by the policy committee of the National Council for the Prevention of War, it is declared that the success of the Disarmament Conference is not only necessary but possible. The statement also suggests the procedure which the committee believes will ensure success. It is thought that too much emphasis has been laid on the difficulties which the conference must overcome, while the facts which point to success have not been advanced. Such as the necessity of reduction in armaments because of the economic condition of the world; the influence of the neutral states, which is always on the side of disarmament; the political necessity of success, that the terms of the Versailles Treaty with Germany may be kept inviolate.

It seems that this conference is not like other conferences. "It cannot meet and fail and then meet again." As was said by one of the financial experts at Geneva last September, the fear of the failure of the conference hangs like a pall over all Europe, so disastrous would that failure be.

If only America would make full use of her power the world would soon have peace. But how like Pilate with Christ before him she is in her present attitude. "Knowest thou not," he said to Christ, "that I have power to release Thee, and power to crucify Thee?"

So he did have the power. And think what he did when he "washed his hands."

DR. AMELIA L. GATES—
FRITZ T. WURZMANN

—History proves to every thinking person how ineffective and useless purely material defenses are. Looking at the fortifications and massive walls of small towns of mediaeval times we realize how easily they would be shattered by the heavy artillery of today. For the same reason heavy super-dreadnaughts representing millions of dollars and thousands of human lives have to be scrapped today because one little aeroplane from above or one submarine from below can accomplish its destruction.

What use is it to expose millions of human beings to such a slaughter, what use is it to tax the masses so senselessly for billions? Deep in our hearts we all know there is no protection in armaments. Our only effective weapons for protection are spiritual, not material, and can only be fostered by education. There must be developed between nations not a spirit of nationalism but a spirit of good will, tolerance and mutual understanding.

We sincerely hope that this spirit will dominate the conference and help to bring it to a successful issue.

REV. T. HAROLD GRIMSHAW—
(Carmel Community Church)

—The approaching Disarmament Conference at Geneva takes us back to the never forgettable years of 1914-1918. Thirteen years ago the world began to slowly awaken to the calamity and horrors, to the absurdity and unimaginable stupidity of war; and even a United States president, standing face to face with an apparently endless row of caskets on a New York pier, dared to express the only possible human sentiment toward the whole hellish business when he said: "It must not happen again." February the second challenges every right-thinking citizen to acquaint himself and herself with the facts, and to lend every ounce of influence to the composite front of public conviction. The plain man need be no longer a pawn. Both life and death are in his honest hands.

HERBERT HERON—

—Most of us realize that without disarmament there can be no real settlement of those problems the solution of which can hold the world from its descent to unprecedented disaster.

In spite of this, the ones in power throughout the world continue to act in their relation to other governments on the basis of eighteenth century preparation for needless wars.

Could the governments of today act in the spirit of today, they would have enthusiastic support of a vast majority of the peoples of all lands.

The situation is so alarming that statesmen and even politicians should soon realize the deadly consequences of narrow nationalism.

Or is this too much to hope?

The international conference to consider questions of war debts and reparations and the forthcoming conference on disarmament will make or mar 1932.

If they fail a worse year is ahead.

If they succeed—if armaments are substantially reduced throughout the embattled countries of the world—then economic recovery will follow.

JOSEPHINE RAND ROGERS—

—The coming disarmament conference has a very significant interest for women. For the first time in the history of our country a woman, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College, has been appointed to sit as member of an international conference. Thus woman's advocacy of peace and her intellectual ability in affairs of state is officially recognized. England followed America's example and also appointed a woman delegate.

PRESTON W. SEARCH—

—Are the peace-lovers of the world awake to the importance of the Disarmament Conference this February at Geneva? There never was a time, immediately preceding or following the late World War, so portentuous of danger as just now. The nations are at unrest, disrupted in government stability, super-armed and super-suspicious of each other. If the late war was fought for democracy, it failed; if for peace, it failed; if to outlaw the scrapping of treaties, it failed; if to disarm the monster Mollock, it failed. Twenty millions of lives it cost and untold billions of dollars, depleting the best blood of mankind and loading innocent peoples with resented taxes for a hundred years. Alien territories have been given to hostile successors, and powder magazines only await the throwing of a match to explode dread mines that may blow up the world. Shall the fearful mistakes of the past be repeated? The best of young life rushed to the slaughter?

Earnest efforts have been made by wise statesmen to sign up the nations to pledge contracts to outlaw war; to substitute arbitration in settlement of international difficulties, practically all of which arise in the competition of commerce and geographic aggrandizements; to lessen armaments as chief dangers of peace. All the nations have signed the Kellogg agreement. Have they been consistent and sincere? Instead of reduced, the armaments have been almost doubled. Armed forces trained to fight as the purpose of their existence, strut the earth, all ready for fight, with promotions and distinctions dependent on action. At no time in the world's history have the forces of destruction been so well prepared for war and to overthrow the insecure domination of peace. In the hope of substituting conciliation for hatred and to reduce armies to constabulary police, to lessen the instruments of destruction and establish the ministry of peace, this important conference of peace lovers is to be held. It may not be possible to gain much at this most difficult time; but the welfare of mankind will be unprotected indeed, if we abandon our banners and apostleship for peace. Failure at present time may mean loss for untold years.

Therefore, let all who believe in human betterment and the establishment of peace rally to this call to Geneva. Let the month of February, in particular, be consecrated to earnest thought, to prayer, to manifest support. If the forces of Christendom can be coordinated in earnest petition and support, the responsible representatives of the nations will be moved by such united appeal, and the beginnings, at least, of disarmament will be in early progress to the effect that there shall be no more war.

Let this not be ignored: The next war, if war must be, will not be fought by battleships or armed forces in field, nor by submarines under sea; but by airplanes and poisoned gases. All the nations have secret chemical formulae in development, by which gas bombs are in reserve to be dropped for unparalleled destruction. This destruction will not be on combatants, but on centers of population, to wipe out entire peoples, even innocent children. No envisioning mind can forsee the awful consequences of such conflict. *The next war must not be.*

This month of February is the time for prayer, for organization, for preventative action; and, most of all, for upholding those who voice the longings of peace-loving Americans.

"According to Lord Grey, nations must learn or perish. We must learn that the world is an economic unit, that our common interests are far greater than our common antagonism. We must learn we are all parts of one common whole—that it is no longer true that one nation benefits from the misfortune and poverty of another. . .

"Canada and the United States have tasted the results of disarmament for a hundred years and have found it to be entirely good."

—AGNES MACPHAIL, M.P., Canada.

W. W. WHEELER—

—Governments demand the right to make war. In this one domain at least, history accords them a record of high efficiency. In preserving peace governments are a serious joke. Now who will be clever enough to eliminate the hairsplitting experts who talk and talk while the patient is dying? It would have to work something like this. Suddenly between a world yearning for peace and chattering Geneva there would be a short-circuit, a flash and lo! talking shop would stop and a scaling down of armaments would actually start. A Nobel prize is in store for the person with the idea that will provide this short-circuit.

THE ISSUES OF THE GENERAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

by LAURA PUFFER MORGAN

The first General Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, called to meet on the second of February, 1932, marks a crisis in history. This is the conference for which the world has been waiting, ever since the peace treaties were signed in 1919, to remove the constant menace of swollen armaments, to restore confidence in international economic relations, to relieve the peoples of the world of the ever increasing burden of taxation, and to fulfil the pledges given to Germany and the other defeated nations by the Allied and associated powers. It is a conference whose success will open the way to further conferences and the continued process of disarmament. If it fails no one can predict the outcome.

It may well determine the course of international cooperation for a generation to come.

Today, we are told, although the chief military powers have reduced their forces, five million men are under arms not counting China, and the world's expenditure on armaments of all kinds amounts to the collosal sum of nearly five billion dollars annually. If this sum or even a major fraction of it could be released for more constructive purposes, trade would be stimulated, confidence restored and the financial depression relieved.

Disarmament

A LECTURE BY

Ella Winter

SUNSET SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

TUES. EVE., FEB. 2

8 O'CLOCK

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A SOLDIER SPEAKS

During the first week in January the United States delegates to the Disarmament Conference held meetings in Washington for consultation with one another and with the President. On the following Sunday, a public meeting in favor of disarmament was held under the auspices of the W.I.L. at the Belasco Theatre. The theatre was crowded to capacity, admission being refused from floor to floor until the highest balcony was filled. One of the unusual features was the number of men present and their great interest in the speakers and their frequent applause. Dr. Woolley's address was an outstanding feature though the most emotional moment was reached when an officer of the American Legion, with many medals, presented the strongest possible plea for disarmament and peace between the nations. This officer had been in the war, he made his plea not from the financial side but from that of the tragedy of suffering and loss of life of the soldiers upon the field. He made the statement that many of the present members of the Legion did not know these tragedies and had gotten no further in the Great War than the training camp.

LET'S LEARN OUR A.B.C'?.!
Shall the world buy
Armaments or Adequate education
Battleships or Bread
Cruisers or Child Health
For the world must choose.

AMERICA SHOULD TAKE LEAD

by ALANSON B. HOUGHTON,
Formerly of the Diplomatic Service.

I do not believe that a French refusal to disarm further is an adequate and sufficient reason why the other powers—America, Britain, Gemany, Italy, Japan and the rest—should also refuse.It seems to me, on the contrary, a reason why they should not refuse. If you urge that something more is involved here than mere security—that France seeks, in fact, to maintain the *status quo* in Europe, and to preserve the post-war treaties which now define territorial boundaries without regard always to their essential justice, I ask you in reply whether you think, in any time now worth contemplating, that those injustices, in so far as they exist, can be remedied by war—whether, indeed, they are worth the price of war—whether a new war would not in all probability result in equally great injustices, and be a mere prelude to a still further war? Time and a decent sense of fair dealing and the public opinion of the world may far more reasonably and confidently be invoked to bring about any necessary modifications.

Or, if you urge that in the background stands Russia, and that Russia waits only a favorable opportunity to launch an aggressive campaign, and that the nations must keep themselves armed against so serious a threat, I say in reply that no people on earth today need peace so much as the Russian—that Russia's whole plan of internal development, her whole effort to industrialize her people and provide them with the necessities of civilized life, depends on peace. War would simply destroy what has been accomplished and throw her back into anarchy and confusion. And no one knows this better than the little group who now control her destiny.

So I, for one, venture to urge that in so far as we Americans can help it the disarmament conference shall not be permitted to wreck itself on the rock of French dissent. That is merely a plausible excuse for doing nothing. This Western world of ours is in no condition to justify inaction when action will afford it needed relief. If the other great powers—or, indeed only those closest to us by natural ties—can agree upon a definite and substantial percentage of reduction in their war budgets, I, for one, hope and pray that America will join them. Indeed, I go further. In view of the crushing burdens of tax ation which the peoples are carrying, in view of the unprecedented industrial depression and world-wide unemployment and social unrest, and in view, even more, of the demonstrated folly of competitive armaments which do not afford security, but endanger it, I plead that America shall take the lead, and use her strength to insure a definite measure of disarmament, a greater assurance of peace.

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The Miscreants

—who gather now and then to discuss various things and affairs. Whose sign of distress is "That's good."

Chronicled by FRANK SHERIDAN

The Author was reading what news the San Francisco daily had to offer with a deeper scowl than he ordinarily wore between his beetling brows. When the ginger ale was being poured for the third time he slammed the paper down and roared, "This talk about Reds and radicals gives me one big pain. Nowadays if you don't agree with every fool idea that's in vogue, if you don't sing the 'Star Spangled Banner' every time some politician waves the flag; if you should mention that there are officers and office holders among the six million that we are littered with who are crooked; a howl goes up that you are an anarchist, a Red, or a radical."

"My dear Scribe, is my memory right when I venture to remark that our scientists discovered during the draft era that forty per cent. of the drafters were morons, or in close harmony with the same?" asked The Idler.

The Captain laughed sarcastically; "Forty per cent; I had a bunch that didn't show twenty per cent of school intelligence, but Oh Lord! how they could fight. I'm telling you they were the best damn company in Third Division and that was the top-notch Division of the whole damn army. Why Dick Tucker and our own Pat Hudgins on the sixteenth of July, in Mezy, were—" "Throttle him, boys, throttle him, or we'll have it all over again;' finishing up with Dickman being the greatest general the world ever saw with the possible exception of Hannibal, and Napoleon," The Judge called out.

"Well, I'm telling you we were the best damn fighting Division that ever threw away a mess-kit. Why Lieutenant Ryan with one lousy platoon at La Bretonnerie—"

The Idler shut him off with a finely executed garrote.

"Now Cap, nobody cares now what the Third Division did; or who made all the money out of the war; or why the dear old looters back home here weren't taken out and shot; so why get excited because the Marines got all the credit for Chateau Thierry—while the regulars did most of the fighting?" The Idler still had his arm ready to garrote. "Don't speak; don't speak; we know you are going to say—'To hell with the Marines and their press agents,' so I'll say it for you. Now if you will bow to your smiling audience we will ring down and let fly the dove of peace. Let Europe have her wars, but let us have a drink." The Judge raised his glass. "Here's to you and your men Captain, and to the Third Division and Dickman, and to every mother's son and daughter in the A. E. F.; and if they ever go across seas to fight again I hope all their children will be abalone gatherers."

When the lip smacking was over The Author said, "I was spilling a tirade against the press, law and order, and mankind in general for this bogeyman stuff of calling anyone who raises their voice against what they think is wrong, a Red or radical, when The Captain here tried to sidetrack me with one of his smoke screens."

"Merely trying to set you right when you bring out your history of the Great War and its crop of pests," observed The Captain.

"Meaning, I suppose, the press, the bankers, the McFaddens who ride our plutocratic Cabinet officers." The Author snapped back. "And McFadden's charge against Andy Mellon isn't the first that that shrewd Irishman has had bounced on him, let me tell you. Take the Senate investigating counsel of 1925, L. C. Manson, who accused Mellon indirectly of influencing the refund of seven million four hundred thousand dollars taxes that the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company paid to the government in 1917-18-19-20. Mellon's excuse being that if the company was taxed as it should be it might be driven into a receiver's hands."

"Isn't that a laugh? and here's the first joker; Andrew Mellon the great secretary of the Mellon Treasury, was one of the biggest stockholders in the A. G. & W. I.—but the second joker is the big jolt. Later in Manson's report it develops that after the refund, one of the subsidiary companies of AGWI as Wall street calls it, the Mexican Navigation Company, declared a dividend of one thousand dollars a share. That beats the Columbia government's loan scandal for which Mellon is being rapped over the knuckles now."

"There is no fight quite as sweet, more effective, or as full of action as a fight between two Irishmen," said The Judge, "And while waiting for the final round why not let us have our battle royal where a full-house is a blow to the plexus and four-of-a-kind is a knock-out. Draw up your chairs gentlemen."

Keep those friendships *green!*

"I hadn't seen Jack Shepard since we were boys together. But last night I called him up. I can tell you the 'voice-visit' did us both a lot of good."

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QUO VADIS?

We stand at the parting of the ways. Three courses lie ahead.

The first is to pursue Russia into the treacherous paths of Industrialism—the Industrialism that carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. This means Efficiency. A Five Year Plan for Production. It means a machine gun autocracy, highly efficient, fanatical—led by sincere and hard-working men, supported by a privileged aristocracy, with enthusiasm, ideals, aspirations—devoted and sincere beyond words but, from the standpoint of American ideals, one hundred per cent. antithetical. America believes in government of, for and by the people. In Russia less than one per cent. has the suffrage. Eighty-five thousand peasant farmers, alone, last year, were executed. Religion has been abolished. The government does not exist for the people; the people exist for the government. Russia represents the complete negation of all that America loves, stands for and wants. Yet Russia also represents perfection in Indutrialism. This to me is utterly undesirable.

The second course is to make an effort to restore the sound principles of agrarianism, this by a return to hand labor, where advisable; small farms, on which the work shall be done with animals instead of machinery; limited production which will do away with surpluses and again put Demand ahead of Supply; simple standards of living, and simple economic machinery. A redistribution of people to the land, and a redivision of wealth among the people. Making for a pyramid of social organiation that will stand. A sound country, based on a sturdy yeomanry, with no poor and few rich—the sort of country we had before our mechanists and inventors wrecked it. This to me utterly desirable.

The third course is to drift on, with expedients and palliatives into ruin and debacle. Which is what we are doing. For as yet not one deep-reaching step has been taken. This because as yet no deep analysis seems to have been made. The talk is all of details; fundamentals still escape us.

For instance, people still say, "Let the machines do the work and man have the benefit."

The answer to this is that would be possible if all the machines were owned and controlled by all the people. This would be possible in a socialistic government only. We haven't it nor is there any chance of our getting it. It would be no good after we got it for the reason is predicated on the fact that all men are altruistic. They are not. Which kills that argument.

They talk about a five hour day and a four day week. This is absurd because while surpluses exist, there is no need for any work at all.

Gold and silver standards.

These mean nothing because gold and silver do not circulate. Gold remains in a vault. Silver, plus currency, is used for minor needs such as daily shopping. The vast bulk of all business, national and international, is done on paper which is merely Confidence. In 1929, this Confidence disappeared. The reason it disappeared is because it was not justified by the system. It cannot be restored until the system is so changed as to justify it. This cannot be done by palliatives and expedients. The whole machine must be rebuilt along practicable lines; these practicable lines are not those of Russia, Germany, America, all of which are in a hell of trouble because of their Industrialism. The sound lines are those of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, which have little or no trouble because they are agrarian.

Meanwhile, the Vicious Spiral is working so efficiently that unemployment, increasing in mathematical progression, has jumped to around fifteen millions; buying power is off a billion and a half a month; and we are nearing the breaking point.

The above simple analysis contains all fundamentals.

God give us a leader who can see truth, is willing to admit truth and who has the courage to lead us from the wilderness of machinery and inflation and to the green fields and still waters of Agrarianism and Peace.

God's soil, and His sunshine, made great our fathers. Man's cities and Man's inventions made tiny ourselves. God's soil and God's sunshine will make great our children.

May He speed the day!

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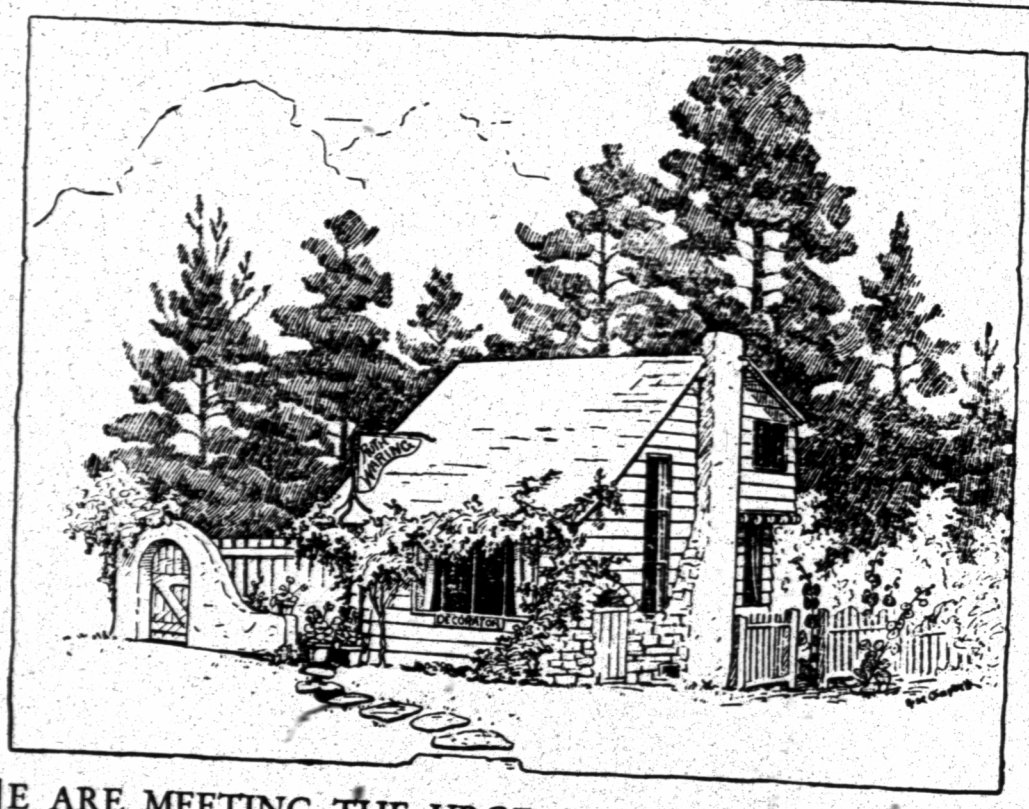

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RUTH WARING

DECORATOR

COUNTESS TOLSTOY *concluded*

of the Duma as a 'fertile talking mill.' Tolstoy often wrote to Nicholas II to tell him his views of the government. He once wrote: 'Autocracy is an outlived form of government. It may suit some people in Africa—such cruelty and oppression to govern by force.' A conservative Russian woman once sent a rope to father with a message: 'Better hang yourself with this rope, rather than corrupt the young people with your writings.'

"Father always looked for the Revolution to come. His sympathies were with the working class; he often said that those who seize power by force must use it to keep power. When asked if he would welcome a new regime, he said: 'A new power would have to steal; Romanoff is an old thief who has made his pile so that he would not be stealing as much as the new one.' Lenin thought and taught that religion was most hideous while father thought religion and morality the basis of man's life. He was against all violence. He spoke of a man as compared to a fraction. 'The nominator represents the qualities of a man, the denominator, the self confidence.' He summed this up in: 'Those who could arrange other's lives have large denominators.'

"The revolution swept away not only Russian culture of centuries but all culture. The Bolshevists are materialists. America thinks that Russia is liberal but the conditions of forced labor cause the Russian people to have fallen into a state of slavery. Can you call this state of slavery employment? Between eight hundred thousand and a million have been sent into forced labor under the Soviets. Collectivism is no better than slavery. The peasants have no more faith in the government. They need a simple life. They don't know how to use machinery, therefore they shouldn't have it. Under these conditions the people are not happy.

"Out of this chaos the Russian Intelligentzia is suffering the most. They receive very small wages. The worth of the rouble has fallen to a mere nothing. Business in Soviet Russia is failing. If art, medicine and science go on it will be due to the Intelligentzia. The very fact that children are taught anti-religious propaganda gives no basis for education. Children have to take part in the class struggle."

Among the questions asked were:

"Should the United States recognize Russia?" She replied that the United States would do better to recognize the Russian people and not the government now in force. Replying to another question she remarked that she had been in prison five times during the Soviet regime, the last time being in 1922. She added, however, that the government had been very good to the Tolstoy family. Two years ago she received permission to leave Russia for a vacation to Japan. She never returned and stated firmly that she did not want to return. She was against the old regime, and is, also against the new. In a school she conducted at Yasnaya Polyana, she tried to teach the ideals of her father. It was the only non-soviet school in Russia where no anti-religious propaganda was disseminated. In this school she tried to work for the people themselves, forgetting the government. She speaks of the general run of Communists as "Stomach-communists," working to fill their own stomachs and not caring for others. She told of many criminals among the communists who are in authority. The leaders, however, she feels are sincere and honest.

Stalin's influence is waning, he keeps the people by tyranny. Lenin was far more popular. But, she added, suffering raises morality. She expects a counter-revolution but cannot say when; she thinks it will come from the peasants. Foreigners who go to Russia cannot know the truth in a few years. People are afraid to speak the truth to foreigners, they are often followed by spys for the government who tell them what they wish them to know. Speaking of the youth movement she said that children were forced to join or they would be barred from the schools. Children may disown their parents and thus go to educational institutions where they would otherwise be barred. Asked whether or not she felt there was any form of government that would suit Russia she answered "Anarchy, but the Russian people are not ready for it." Freedom is the best for all. Her father thought people wise, the less fear of the government the better. She lays the blame on the Bolshevists for seizing power and for giving people no freedom. The United States has no true misfortune," she finished; "One should see Russia and they would know it the truth."

She deplored the military schools all over Russia. As for the Five-Year Plan, she said it doesn't exist. She does not believe in it and holds that none of the Russian people believe in it. The great failing of the system is that Russia has no specialists. Internal and external debts have overwhelmed them. Sooner or later the creditors will rule.

"The day is coming, Russia must have a rest. People cannot live without religion. They will find a new religion through their suffering. As some plants grow in the shade and suddenly turn to the sun, so will the Russian people grow toward the sun."

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Music

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT NEXT IN SERIES

Reserved seat tickets go on sale next Thursday at the Denny-Watrous Gallery for the concert of the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist. Second in the annual series of the Music Society, the recital will be held in Carmel Theatre on Monday evening, February eighth.

The Neah-Kah-Nie Quarrtet was heard privately in Carmel during the summer and such was the impression they made that there was no hesitancy on the part of the Music Society in arranging a booking. They recently concluded a series of concerts for the Berkeley Chamber Music Society and were immediately re-engaged for a second series.

E. Robert Schmitz, guest artist specially engaged, has been prominent in concert work since 1908. A Parisian by birth he is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory. His first American tour was in 1919, following four years' war service; since then he has appeared in more than five hundred recitals. He is particularly interested in the presentation of new works.

* * *

Discussion of the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet which is to play in Carmel on Monday, February eighth, almost invariably calls forth the question, "Why the name? What does it mean?"

Neah-Kah-Nie is the name of a mountain and a tiny watering place in western Oregon. Like Carmel, this quaint beach has attracted writers, painters, and musicians, who, lured by its beauty and drawn by its remoteness have felt that it was a place in which creative work could be done.

ANIKEEF'S PUPILS IN RECITAL

Last Sunday evening of Vasia Anikeef's pupils appeared in a private recital at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ross.

Miss Peggy Cooper, first on the program sang "Songs My Mother Taught Me" by Dvorak and "Song of the Woods" by Joseph Marks. Clearness of tone with a fine sense of restraint characteizes her singing. Mrs. Peter Hay gave three Russian songs from a children's cycle: "Snow Flakes," "The Little Calf" and "Stars with Little Golden Feet." An elf-like quality of lullaby singing.

Anna Marie Baer's contribution to the evening was an aria from the "Marriage of Figaro" and "Secrecy." Her voice has the qualities of nuances of intensity. She has a fine range of tone placement and great promise for opera.

Kathleen Murphy sang two folk-songs and two arias. She has fine presence, her voice is fluid clear and flutters as lightly as the wings of a bird, pouring as easily into space and returning to rest with grace.

The program came to a close with a group of songs by the hostess, Mrs. Ross. Her voice has the timbre of a bell, wide range of tone, strength, calmness and is tender, low and compelling.

Mary Ingells was an able accompanist.

—M. C.

DEBUSSY'S CHRONICLER TO LECTURE AT HIGHLANDS

Leon Vallas, biographer of Debussy, will lecture in French at a special meeting of the Alliance Francaise, on February sixth, at three o'clock in Mrs. Ettlinger's Highlands studio.

M. Vallas is the organizer of historical musical concerts in Paris, and founder of a musical magazine. In recognition of his work a chair was created for M. Vallas at the Conservatory of Music in Lyon and at the University of Paris. Of his three books devoted to Debussy, two have been translated into English by the Oxford Press. He recently gave two lecture courses at the Sorbonne on "Debussy and His Period," and the "Musical Life in France." He will return to Paris to give summer courses at the Sorbonne and to supervise publication of "Les Maitres de la Musique." The few months he is to spend in America will be devoted to the Federation of the Alliance Francaise.

The Carmel lecture is for members only. Each member is privileged to bring a friend if a prospective member. For others there will be a charge of one dollar.

RECORDED MUSIC

A Monthly Review

By T. HAROLD GRIMSHAW

What might be called a survival from an opera not seldom perfomed is the Ballet Music from Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba." This melodious and effective music will be available on the twenty-ninth of the present month on both sides of a twelve-inch disc and played by the Chicago Symphony under Frederick Stock. The music here reviewed presents a wealth of charming effects and bears undeniable testimony of Goldmark's inventive cleverness. Thoroughly oriental in character and color, it is first gay and ingratiating; but soon the barriers of decorum are broken down and the gay dance becomes a bacchanal. The recording is good. (Red Seal 7474.)

Far different indeed is Victor 7429. This truly beautiful and moving section from Bach's "St. Mathew's Passion" is the sort of disc which makes new friends for recorded music. With a London orchestra accompanying, Walter Widdop sings with much feeling two arias; and interspersed, are choral sections of noble beauty. He is to be pitied who is not moved by this famous music of Christ's passion. The choir is the Philharmonic Choir of London. Excellent recording.

Another choral which ought to prove of considerable value both historically and musically is Victor 36040. Here the choir of the Russian Church of the Metropolitan of Paris sings Gretchaninoff's "Creed," or rather the hummed accompaniment is sung by the choir, while the "Creed" proper is intoned by a single contralto voice. The arrangement is authentically Russian and the recording is wonderfully life-like. To hear this music under favorable conditions is an experience not soon forgotten.

ROSE FLORENCE ENGAGED FOR CARMEL RECITAL

Rose Florence, mezzo-contralto, with Elizabeth Alexander as accompanist, will give a song-recital in the Denny-Watrous Gallery on Saturday evening, February thirteenth.

Rose Florence is esteemed for her unaffected sincerity and intelligent interpretations of the best in song literature. On Mme. Florence's programs are no hackneyed operatic arias, but rather the gems of a noble literature of the voice that have too often been overlooked. For her Carmel recital she will sing Handel's "Air of Cleopatra," works of Schumann, Moussorgsky, Wolff, Griffes, Carpenter, Ravel, Roussel and Nerini.